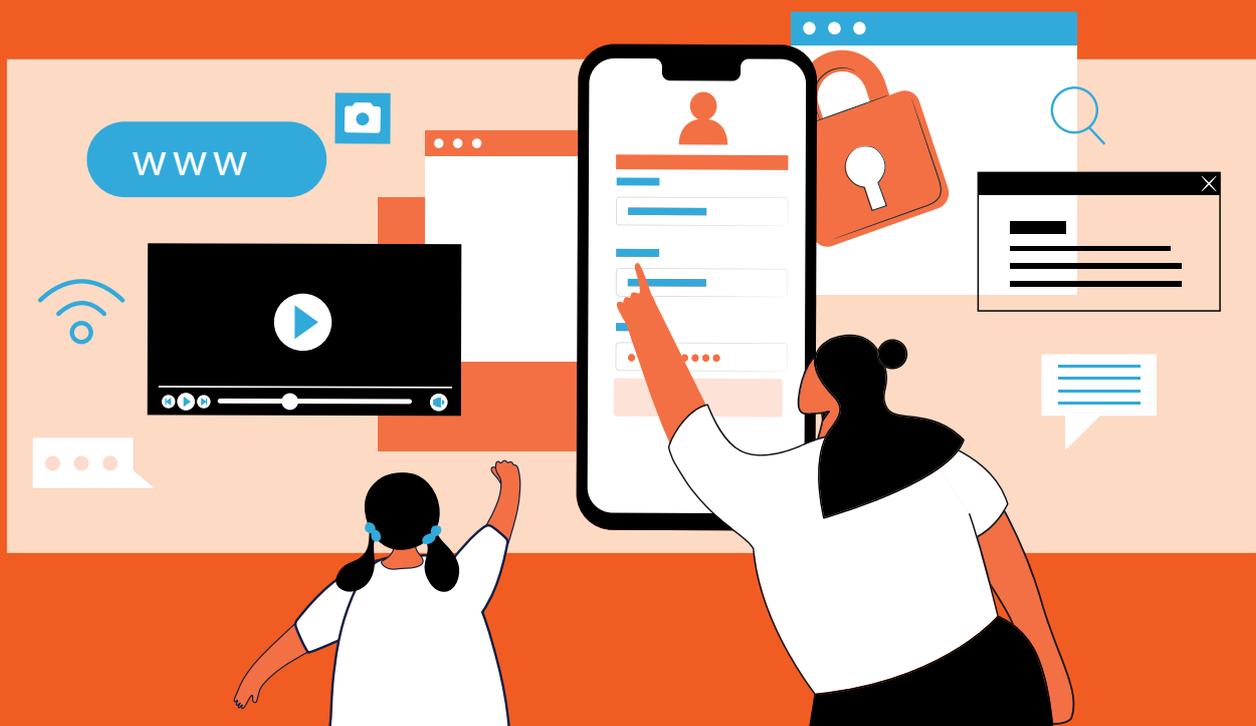




UN COVID-19 Response
and Recovery Fund
#RecoverBetterTogether

GUIDANCE NOTE

A Guide for 'Safe YOU' mobile app stakeholders to Create GBV-related Digital Content and Safeguard Women and Adolescent Girls from GBV



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ACRONYMS

CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
GBV	Gender-based violence
IMIN	Impact Innovations Institute
LGBTQI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and Intersex
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls

INTRODUCTION

1.1 CONTEXT

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a global and public issue and a violation of human rights for women, girls, men, boys and non-conforming persons (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and Intersex (LGBTQI)). Women and girls suffer disproportionately from GBV. Globally, one in three women experience physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime, most often by an intimate partner.¹

Violence against women and girls (VAWG) remains a reality in Armenia domestic violence is the most prevalent form in the country. Addressing this led to the 2017 adoption of the Prevention of Violence within the Family, Protection of Victims of Violence within the Family and Restoration of Peace in the Family law.

In a 2016 UNFPA ‘Men and Gender Equality in Armenia’ survey of “1,617 respondents (767 men and 850 women) aged 18-59, from Yerevan and urban (22) and rural (36) communities in all 10 regions (marzes) of Armenia”², 46 per cent of female respondents reported that they were subjected to psychological violence by a male intimate partner, 21 per cent that they were subjected to economic abuse and 13 per cent that they were subjected to physical violence.³

Among male respondents, almost 20 per cent reported that they had prohibited their intimate partners from getting a job, going to work, trading or earning money. Eight per cent of male respondents reported that they had forced a woman or a girl to have sex with them and 5 per cent of all respondents reported that they had forced their own wife to have sex with them (marital rape).⁴

Sexual violence is an issue that goes mostly under-reported due to fears of stigmatization on top of the victimization. According to Armenia’s Demographic and Health Survey 2015-2016, 40 per cent of women survivors of physical and sexual violence have never made public the

fact of violence.⁵ Due to social norms and negative perceptions that affect gender equality, many women in Armenia choose to stay silent. This stigmatization creates a cycle of blame around women and adolescent girls, not a sense of admonition of the perpetrator and his vicious act. The under-reporting hampers efforts to properly address the issue, support the survivors and prosecute the perpetrators.

Restrictions, lockdowns and other response measures to the COVID-19 pandemic have increased people’s, service providers’ and organizations’ already-growing online presence and their interactions and reliance on digital services. The Coalition to Stop Violence Against Women, composed of organizations that provide multisectoral support to survivors of violence, reported an increase in VAWG particularly in April (30 per cent) and May 2020 (50 per cent), the height of lockdowns. This situation raised alarm about insufficient capacities to respond to GBV in general and to the needs of survivors in particular.⁶ In a 2021 Human Rights Watch World Report, in 2020 Armenian authorities brought domestic violence charges against 196 people and sent 62 cases to courts.⁷

Using multi-functional mobile applications to safeguard women and girls against GBV, in 2020, the Impact Innovations Institute (IMIN)⁸ - a women driven social start-up which focuses on resolving social issues through innovation and technology - developed and launched the ‘Safe YOU’ mobile app.⁹ The App aims to generate women’s and adolescent girl’s awareness of GBV and sexual and reproductive health and to facilitate survivors’ access to support services. Supporters of Safe YOU include The World Bank Group, European Union, Government of the Republic of Armenia, Embassy of the Netherlands in Armenia, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF).

1 https://www.who.int/health-topics/violence-against-women#tab=tab_1

2 UNFPA (2016) Men and gender equality in Armenia - Report on sociological survey findings, p.17.

3 UNFPA (2016) Men and gender equality in Armenia - Report on sociological survey findings, p.58-59.

4 UNFPA (2016) Men and gender equality in Armenia - Report on sociological survey findings, p.79.

5 Armenia Demographic and Health Survey 2015-2016

6 Global Network on Women Peacebuilders. 2021. Armenia Country Profile, p.2.

7 Human Rights, Watch World report 2021, <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2021/country-chapters/armenia>

8 [Impact Innovations Institute \(IMIN\)](#)

9 [Safe YOU Virtual Safe Space for Women.](#)

1.2 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

This guidance note provides developers and partners of the Safe YOU Mobile App with the knowledge necessary to creating and improving digital content related to GBV, including reference tools, cyber security for app users and mobilization of women and adolescent girls to use the app.

The guide will strengthen Safe YOU and its technological potential to combat GBV by addressing content generation challenges. It provides guidance to participating partners and to technical and content developers on how they can create engaging digital related to GBV prevention, response and protection, and how they can create safe online spaces for women and girls (including within the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and future crisis situations).

The desk review included multiple documents and publications related to mobile applications (including Safe YOU), GBV, sexual and reproductive health, COVID-19 and cyberviolence (see Annex I).

The online survey collected information from 53 organizations on several digital dimensions of violence experienced by women and girls, including general and online gender-based harassment, sexual exploitation, hate speech, non-consensual pornography, child pornography and cyberstalking (see Annex II for the online survey template).

Surveyed organizations included members of the Coalition to Stop Violence Against Women, the Domestic Violence Council and GBV Working Group, and representatives from the government, national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and UN agencies working on GBV. Of the 53 organizations, 72 per cent were direct partners of Safe YOU and 94 per cent of respondents were female.

Pandemic-related travel and time constraints prevented a planned focus group discussion with women and adolescent girls on Safe YOU content and functions from taking place. To address this limitation, the guidance note provides tips for receiving feedback from Safe YOU users.

ABOUT SAFE YOU

Safe YOU is a technology-based innovation created in 2018 for the safety of women and adolescent girls that aims to prevent and respond to GBV. It is compatible with iOS and Android systems.

Pressing a Help Button, Safe YOU users can send free alert messages with simultaneous alert messages with relevant information (including geolocation) to previously chosen recipients, including personal contacts, support services and the police. Users can choose up to three NGOs, government organizations or professionals from Safe YOU's verified partners list for 'one-click' support in case of need.

Service providers can also receive alerts through the administration dashboard. Support services include clinical management of rape, treatment of injuries, counselling and support for psychological recovery and healing from trauma, and judicial assistance for prosecution.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN A USER AND SAFE YOU SUPPORT PSYCHOLOGIST (SOURCE: SAFE YOU MOBILE APP)

The app also offers forums to talk anonymously on important and critical topics related to GBV and VAWG. Safe YOU provides access to free professional consultations with vetted professionals, such as doctors, lawyers, psychologists, and a platform to network with NGOs, government organizations and professionals. With a simple click, users can video-record incidences of GBV to preserve as evidence.

As of July 2021, Safe YOU had over 800 active users in Armenia and over 15,000 active users in Georgia.¹⁰

User: Good day.

I am divorced. My ex-husband continues to psychologically pressure me, threatening that he will take away my children. He is pressing for his wishes with regards to all the critical decisions related to children. I want to learn what are the cases when the law would grant him the right to take away my children and how I can overcome my fears and remove him from my life.

Thank you.

Psychologist:

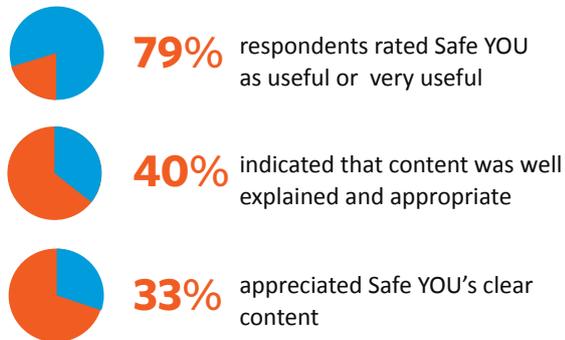
Dear user, I think in your case, the priority is to refer to legal counselors. Once you get accurate information related to the legal provisions and the rights granted to you and your children, you might find that you have overcome your fears. From the Network section, you can choose any of the organizations that has legal counseling and can write to them.

¹⁰ Impact Innovations Institute, August 2021.

Information exchanges and experience sharing between the Armenian and Georgian Safe YOU teams on lessons learned, best practices and challenges faced (and strategies used to overcome them) can benefit developers and partners. They can either replicate or adapt Georgia's Safe YOU successes to increase user engagement in Armenia. IMIN is collaborating with UNFPA in Armenia to fully integrate Safe YOU's systems with the police. In a future app update, nearby police patrol officers will be able to receive and immediately respond to alert messages.

2.1 FEEDBACK ON THE SAFE YOU APP

Of the 53 organizations surveyed to support development of this guidance note:



The remaining respondents were either not aware of the Safe YOU mobile application, or they felt the content was not sufficiently developed, lacked information or was too technical

2.2 LESSONS LEARNED AND AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

⚙️ The mobile app approach should be integrated into the broader prevention and response context, linking apps with existing institutions.

It is insufficient for applications to aim to address the broader social and institutional context of VAWG without integrating their approach into the broader prevention and response context. Apps should establish links with existing institutions (such as self-help groups, NGOs and women's organizations) and take into account social norms and weak institutions that contribute to VAWG (including the lack of targeted training on VAWG across the social services, police, legal and health-care sectors, and the lack of promotion of gender equality in education).¹¹

Safe YOU developers are working in this direction, trying to strengthen the app's functionality by engaging more stakeholders to provide financial and technical support, and contribute to content development and services provision.

⚙️ It takes time to build trust and confidence in new technologies among partners

A lesson learned from a report produced by STATT (a Hong-Kong-based network of practitioners working on global development and security issues) is that "it takes time to build trust and confidence in new technologies amongst other key partners."¹² Considering this lesson, the mobile app developers should build partnerships and effectively collaborate with service providers to strengthen Safe YOU as a meeting place for its users (women and adolescent girls).

⚙️ It is important to maintain ethical and security standards when using information and communication technology to prevent and respond to GBV.

STATT research highlighted the potential ethical and security risks posed by using information and communication technology to address GBV. Risks include "threats to the privacy, confidentiality, and security of online and mobile communications; the lack of clear

11 Eisenhut K, Sauerborn E, García-Moreno C, et al. 2020. Mobile apps addressing violence against women: a systematic review. *BMJ Global Health*. This report is on a systematic online search conforming with preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses guidelines to identify apps addressing violence against women in five World Bank regions (Europe and Central Asia; North America, Latin America and the Caribbean; Middle East and North Africa; South Asia; and sub-Saharan Africa). 171 apps addressing violence against women were included in this research.

12 SATT. 2014. Tackling gender-based violence with technology- Case Studies of Mobile and Internet Technology Interventions in Developing Contexts.

standards surrounding the delivery of services using these technologies; risks and disruption to the organisation through attacks on the technology itself; and the harassment and abuse of users.”¹³

Safe YOU is being improved by (a) making it more user centred and ensuring that the content and design are age-appropriate and disability friendly; (b) ensuring the provision of real-time analytics of app usage and levels of engagement to registered service providers as to improve their content provision and responsiveness; and (c) reviewing their terms of data acquisition, usage, storage and sharing terms and conditions. Safe YOU has made efforts to become a registered global public digital good by making all development open and the codes openly accessible through the public repository.

 **If not considered, controlling or screening of partners’ mobile devices in intimate partner violence may create more risks for women and adolescent girls who use a mobile app to tackle GBV.**

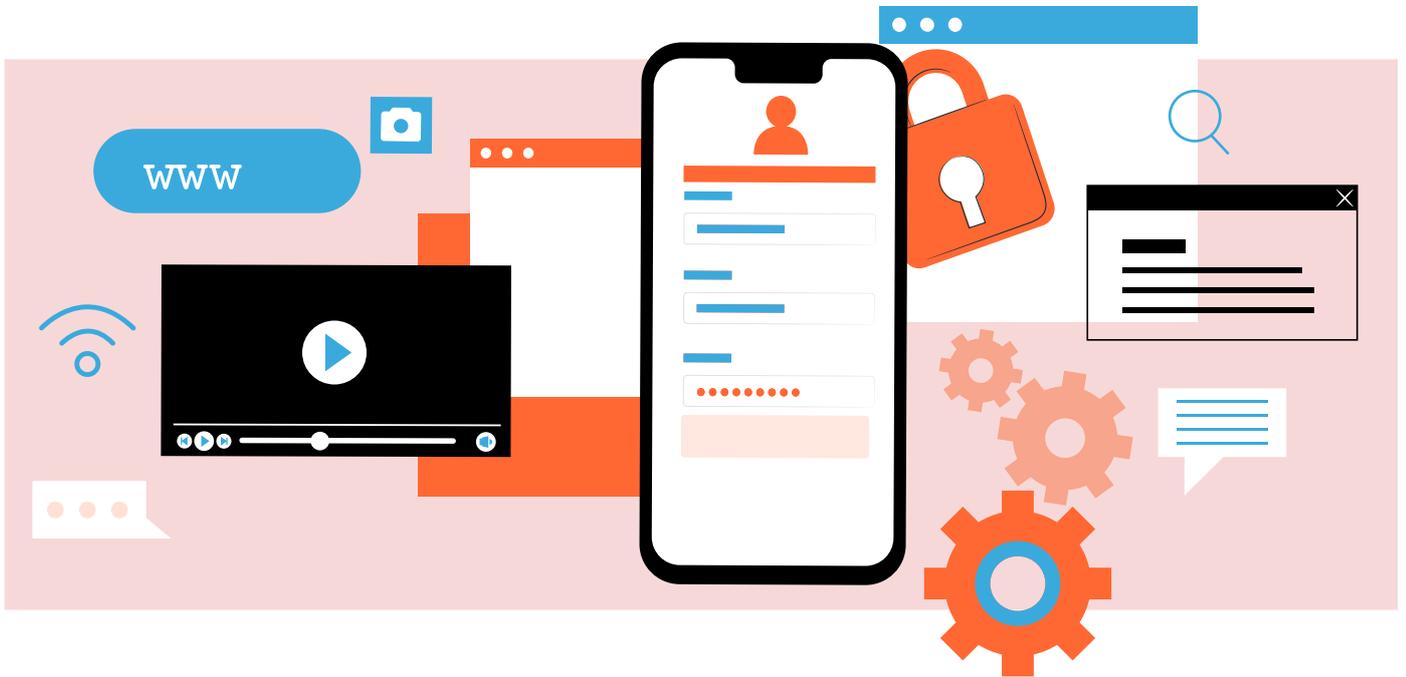
Intimate partner surveillance affects women in different ways, often constituting a source and a consequence of intimate partner violence. Some abusers use digital technologies to exert control over their victims including installing spyware and stalking apps on their victim’s phone to secretly monitor everything.

According to the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, intimate partner violence “survivors, the professionals who assist them, and the media report that spyware is a growing threat to the security and safety of survivors. In the most extreme cases, intimate partner surveillance can lead to physical confrontation, violence, and even murder.”¹⁴

¹³ Ibid 11. P.31.

¹⁴ R. Chatterjee et al. “The Spyware Used in Intimate Partner Violence,” 2018 IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy (SP), 2018, pp. 441-458. <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8418618>

3. RECOMMENDATIONS



3.1 IMPROVING DIGITAL CONTENT CREATION

Improving digital content implies diversifying the topics and types of activities to be addressed and considering some principles and approaches.

Since the launch of Safe YOU, different topics have been covered in relation to GBV. As part of the joint UN project, UNICEF developed a project with the Coalition to Stop Violence against Women titled 'Building Resilience beyond COVID 19: From Virtual Safe Space to Inter Agency Cooperation on Case Management for Improved Access to GBV prevention, response and Service Delivery'. The first output is for the development and publication of virtual safe space age specific content with active forums available for usage of women and adolescent girls via mobile app, particularly Safe YOU. In the framework of this initiative, Coalition members developed a 'grid of themes' containing 139 topics related to GBV, sexual and reproductive health, employment, and protection in workplace (see annex IV).

UNICEF also recruited a consultant to develop at least 17 articles for publication in the virtual safe space (Safe YOU). The objective is to develop content targeting women and adolescent girls to raise awareness about cyber violence aiming at prevention of and protection from it (see annex V).

For a wider variety, this guidance note proposes additional topics to increase the diversity of material. These topics take into consideration the specific needs of women and girls in vulnerable situations, such as those living with disabilities or from the LGBTQI community. The grid of themes, articles by UNICEF's consultant and content considerations of this guidance note are complementary to each other and to existing Safe YOU topics.

Subjects specifically related to adolescent girls may be of interest to women, and vice versa. For example, while the 'Puberty and Body Changes' topic is targeted to adolescents, mothers may wish to learn more about ways to support their child through such stages. Topics such as 'Women and Entrepreneurship: Opportunities' can inspire adolescent girls to pursue career goals.

SAFE YOU CONTENT CONSIDERATIONS

Topics	Key messages and content
I. Basics on GBV and related services	
1. Basics to know about GBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of GBV versus VAWG • Drivers/causes, consequences of GBV and persons affected (women, girls, men, boys, non-binary gender) • Changing social norms can end GBV
2. VAWG, a human rights violation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of VAWG and statistics in Armenia • Key human rights affected by VAWG • Changing social norms can end VAWG
3. Emergency support: nearest police station, hospital, psychosocial service locators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of support that exist • Where to get emergency support • Identifying the nearest support services prior to a situation of violence
4. Access to GBV support services in the context of COVID-19 and emergencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts of COVID-19 and other emergencies on women's and girls' situation in terms of GBV • Support services available and special measures in these situations
5. Medical support to GBV survivors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of medical support for GBV survivors • Structures that provide this support (and where to get this support)
6. Psychosocial support to GBV survivors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of psychosocial support for GBV survivors • Structures that provide this support (and where to get this support either physically or online)
7. Economic support to GBV survivors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of economic support for GBV survivors • Structures that provide this support (and where to get this support either physically or online)
8. Legal support to GBV survivors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of legal support for GBV survivors • Structures that provide this support (and where to get this support physically or online)
9. 72 hours: tips on what to do and not to do after a rape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of seeking support within 72 hours • Places (physical and online) where to get support • Recommendations on what to do and not to do after a rape
10. Protection from GBV: shelters and safe spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of shelters and other safe spaces for survivors of violence • Availability of shelters/safe spaces for protection of women and girls
II. Sexual violence	
11. Things to know about child sexual exploitation and abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of child sexual exploitation and abuse • Consequences of child sexual exploitation and abuse • Prevention and response measures
12. What parents should know about early signs of child sexual abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is child sexual abuse • Consequences of child sexual abuse • Signs of sexual abuse in children • Advice on what to do in case these signs are detected
13. Tips for mothers: how to talk about bodily integrity with children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of bodily integrity of children, particularly girls (good touch/bad touch) • Some ideas on how to talk about bodily integrity with children, particularly adolescent girls

14. Myths and facts about sexual assault	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A list of misconceptions versus facts about sexual assault
15. Consequences of sexual violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of sexual violence • Some statistics and related legal frameworks in Armenia • List of consequences of sexual violence for survivors (emotional, psychological, physical, socioeconomic), the perpetrator and the community
16. Impacts of sexual violence on the reproductive health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of sexual violence and reproductive health • List of consequences of sexual violence on reproductive health • Measures to prevent or mitigate these consequences
17. Tips to minimize the risks of date rape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definitions of dating violence (particularly of date rape) • Some ideas on what to do and how to minimize the risks of dating violence, including date rape • Practical solutions and support if date rape happens
18. Forced prostitution and trafficking of women and girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of forced prostitution and trafficking • Vulnerability of women and girls to forced prostitution and trafficking • Provision of Armenian law on forced prostitution and trafficking
19. Gang rape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of gang rape and statistics in Armenia • Some advice for risk mitigation and how/where to seek support
III. Domestic violence/ intimate partner violence	
20. Understanding intimate partner violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition, causes, forms and consequences of intimate partner violence • Related legal proscriptions • Types and availability of support services
21. Early signs of abusive behaviour in a relationship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some behaviours to be careful of in order to avoid situations of violence that worsen or last for a long time • Some ideas on what to do in case of abusive behaviours
22. Marital rape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition, consequences and misconceptions of marital rape • Related legal frameworks • Available support services
23. Economic violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition and consequences of economic violence • Related legal framework • Available support services
24. Emotional violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition and consequences of emotional violence • Related legal framework • Available support services
25. Physical violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition and consequences of physical violence • Related legal framework • Available support services
26. Domestic violence effects on a child	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of domestic violence • Consequences of domestic violence on children • Some ideas on how to protect children from domestic violence and available support services
27. Intimate partner violence among youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of intimate partner violence in the context of young people • Consequences of intimate partner violence for young people, particularly adolescent girls • Available support services for young people, particularly girls

IV. Harmful practices

28. Child marriage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Definition, causes and consequences of child marriage• Armenian laws on child marriage• Support services available
29. Forced marriage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Definition, causes and consequences of forced marriage• Difference between forced and child marriage• Armenian laws on forced marriage• Support services available
30. Your rights when you are selected for a child or forced marriage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Right to say no• Right to protection and available support services

V. Gender discrimination and sexual harassment in workplace and in school

31. Gender discrimination at the workplace	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Definition and manifestations of gender discrimination at the workplace• Available protection measures
32. Sexual harassment in school: recognize and take action	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Definition and manifestations of sexual harassment in school• Armenian laws on sexual harassment• What girls can do if they are subjected to sexual harassment in school

VI. Violence against LGBTQI

33. Violence against LGBTQI+ persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Definition of LGBTQI+ and linkage with Human Rights• Types of violence faced by LGBTQI persons, particularly women and girls• Attitudes to avoid towards LGBTQI persons• Available support services for women and girls from LGBTQI community facing violence
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VII. Cyberviolence

34. How to prevent and respond to cyberviolence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Definition and types of cyberviolence• Tips for preventing and responding to cyberviolence
35. How to prevent and respond to cyberviolence in the workplace	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manifestations of cyberviolence in workplace• Tips for preventing and responding to cyberviolence
36. How to prevent and respond to cyberviolence in school	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manifestations of cyberviolence in school• Tips for preventing and responding to cyberviolence

VIII. Addressing violence against women and girls living with disability

37. Violence against women and girls living with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Types of violence faced by women and girls living with disabilities• Attitudes to avoid towards persons living with a disability• Available support services for women and girls living with disabilities who face violence
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IX. Sexual and reproductive health and rights

38. Sexual and reproductive health and rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Definition of sexual and reproductive health• Key rights related to sexual and reproductive health• Armenian laws on violation of sexual and reproductive health and rights
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39. Adolescence, a period of physical and psychological changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of adolescence • Physical and psychological changes observed with adolescents' girls and boys • Where to get more information
40. Discovery and management of young girls' feelings of love	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young girls' manifestations of the feeling of love • Tips on how to manage this feeling to avoid consequences related to issues such as sexual and reproductive health, rights, violence and school failure
41. Prevent unplanned and unwanted pregnancies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consequences of unplanned and unwanted pregnancy for women and girls • Advice on how to avoid an unwanted pregnancy • Available support services for women and girls with unplanned and unwanted pregnancy
42. Early pregnancy and related impacts on girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consequences of early pregnancy for girls • Advice on how to avoid early pregnancy • Available support services for girls with early pregnancy
43. Tips for girls: self-esteem and confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance and benefits of self-esteem and confidence, including for sexual and reproductive health and rights • Some ideas on how girls can develop their self-esteem and confidence
44. Communicating with parents on sexuality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advantages of communicating with parents on sexuality • Some ideas on how girls can communicate with their parents on sexuality
X. Women and girls' empowerment	
45. Women in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM): opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the STEM fields • Examples of famous or well-known women or girls who succeeded in STEM worldwide and in Armenia • Barriers to women and young girls' involvement in STEM (e.g. preventing her from developing a business, digital or STEM skills) • Some opportunities (e.g. fields of work, scholarships, specialized schools)
46. Women in business and entrepreneurship: opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples of famous or well-known women or girls who succeeded in business and entrepreneurship in Armenia at the regional or international level • Existing opportunities in Armenia (e.g. sources of financing, technical support or coaching)
47. Barriers to women's economic empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Misconceptions and attitudes that limit women economic empowerment, including preventing her from developing business, digital or STEM skills; preventing her from getting a job, going to work or keeping her job; taking away her allowance or her money/income against her will; not allowing her to open a bank account; and not allowing her to access her own or family income
XI. Women and adolescent girls' participation in decision making in public and private spheres	
48. Women and adolescent girls' participation in electoral processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights of women and adolescent girls related to electoral processes (as voters, candidates, administrators, national or local elected officials) • Challenges and opportunities
49. Women's participation in local-level decision-making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights of women and adolescent girls related to participating in local/community dialogue and decision-making processes on community development, including on issues related to women's rights, empowerment and safety • Challenges and opportunities
50. Women's participation in decision-making in the private/family sphere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues related to women's participation in decision-making in private/family sphere • Tips for women's participation in joint and peaceful household decision-making (e.g. on children, education and family income expenditures)

END-USER ENGAGEMENT

In developing content and improvements to the Safe YOU app, end-users must be involved in the process. A short survey via the app can engage users as evaluators of the app and to suggest new topics and improvements to current content.

Example of content for a user survey

Dear user,

Thanks for using Safe YOU. The team is continuously working to improve content to meet your needs. We would like to hear from you:

- From 1 to 5 stars (bad to excellent), how do you rate Safe YOU?



- What topics would you like to see Safe YOU address?

Thanks for your participation!

Survey results will include new topics and topics previously covered by Safe YOU due to new users downloading the app. In addition to publishing new content, the Safe YOU team should review and update previously posted material based on new developments and comments received since first being published.

Discussions are on-going with IMIN to add a functionality that will collect statistics on content views and comments; these metrics can give feedback regarding demand for certain topic areas.

EXPANDING TOPICS BEYOND GBV

While Safe You aims to tackle GBV, the app can create unintentional harm if it is seen by perpetrators on their victim's phone. If the app had a function to quickly 'conceal' itself amongst wide-ranging content, this will encourage women and adolescent girls to use Safe YOU without fear of being seen with it.

A diversity of topics may lead women and adolescent girls to find other areas of interest. For example, while reading information on reproductive health or women's empowerment, users can be navigated to information on GBV and support services.

TOPICS TO BE AVOIDED

Respondents to the survey conducted in preparation of this guidance note highlighted three topics to be cautious of. These could, if designed well, be taken as opportunities to better sensitize users.

i. Religious, superstitious, and conspiratorial topics

These topics are sensitive and may not be constructive in a mobile app.

ii. Reconciliation with perpetrators of intimate partner violence

Reconciliation as a subject should not be excluded as it is often the choice of many survivors. Women do not necessarily look to separate from their partner, but often just want them to change and stop being violent. The Coalition and Safe YOU team can consider creating content to support women who are seeking reconciliation with their partners.

iii. Justifications for GBV

GBV justification is frequently based on gender stereotypes and cultural and social norms on roles and responsibilities of men and women. The Coalition and Safe YOU team can create communication-based behavioural change content to educate those who think GBV is justifiable.

VIRTUAL CONVERSATIONS

Safe YOU offers its users an informative and networking platform with professionals and GBV experts. To increase the app's attractive and better respond to user needs, themed virtual webinars can be considered with experts. These can be organized periodically for one to one-and-a-half hours. Content can include proposed topics in this guidance note and suggestions from Safe YOU users. This direct interaction will give another dynamic to the mobile app. This doesn't suppress the regular communication through discussion forums, which should continue.

VIDEO CONTENT

To increase awareness of GBV issues, short videos can be produced and shared through the app. Video content can include a professional presenting a topic or issue and responding to user questions collected in advance by the Safe YOU team. For questions that cannot be answered, the presenter can guide users to additional resources and if possible, share them on the app.

STORYTELLING/EXPERIENCE SHARING

Strategies to prevent and respond to GBV include women and girls' empowerment. Some women and young girls have success stories on how they were able to overcome violence or challenges and succeed in school, in entrepreneurship or professionally in sectors traditionally reserved for men. By sharing their experience, women and adolescent girls can motivate and encourage others to address their own challenges.

Stakeholders often meet with such women and girls through their activities. There are also Safe YOU users who were safeguarded against GBV. Their stories can build confidence among other users. The Safe YOU team can facilitate this storytelling with a written publication or a short video. It can be posed anonymously or with the storyteller's identity, depending on the case and the person sharing her story.

Approaches and principles

Knowing the sensitivity of topics to be covered by Safe YOU, consider the following key approaches and principles when addressing issues related to women rights and GBV:

- The **Human Rights based approach**, in which women and girls understand that they have the rights to be free of violence and to access sexual and reproductive health and GBV support information and services.
- The **survivor-centred approach** means that support services prioritize survivors' rights, needs and wishes.¹⁵
- The **principle of participation** ensures that women and girls are able to interact (e.g. through the app's forums). This participation can be improved by soliciting their contributions in topic identification, app assessments and participation in virtual discussions. This will ensure that their voices are integrated into the different aspects of the mobile app.
- The **principle of do no harm** requires that the mobile app's content should not cause harm to users. Among other things, it is important to oversee conduct of Safe YOU's experts and professionals, manage the discussion forums and ensure content generation is compliant with a set list of rules that stem from agreed terms and conditions of content placement and forum facilitation.

15 IASC, GBV Guidelines, 2015, p.46-47.

3.2 INFORMATION SECURITY AND ETHICAL ISSUES

Safe YOU is considering ethical issues related to information security. Efforts have been made to ensure the application is safe; the IT team is working to improve safety. The mobile app's operation in Armenia and Georgia has shown that it is indeed a safe space for women and adolescent girls.

To ensure user safety, the app is 'armed' with a security tool, the 'Dual Pin' which allows users to hide the real app. Safe YOU is being developed to feature another security tool, the 'Camouflage Icon'. This will allow users to hide the app in a more user-friendly way.¹⁶ The app's terms and conditions and its privacy policy provide information on security aspects, including ground rules, data protection and legal governance.

A reporting function has been added to Safe YOU which allows users and verified contributors to report any content infringing on user privacy and security. Through this function, the IMIN admin team will ensure content generated through the mobile app is compliant with Safe YOU's terms and conditions, privacy policy and all applicable guidelines.

Regular monitoring should be conducted to ensure that the mobile app remains safe.

OTHER ACTIONS TO SECURE USER EXPERIENCE AND ENGAGEMENT WITH SAFE YOU INCLUDE:

Display conditions of users' information sharing. Users engage with Safe YOU anonymously. Personal information is only shared with the authorized organizations assigned to provide support. When subscribing to the app, users share their name and date of birth. Users can choose to adopt a pseudonym and no service provider will know who is behind the id. The only data that is accessible and is safely stored is the users phone number and registration information – these stays with the IMIN admin team.

Respect for GBV Guiding Principles. Safe YOU developers and stakeholders should respect the principles guiding the prevention and response to GBV (the principles of safety, confidentiality, non-discrimination, respect, do no harm and the survivor-centred approach).¹⁷ This needs to be highlighted on Safe YOU for users to understand that their interests and needs remain a priority.

Prevent cyberviolence. Users should be encouraged to respect others and their ideas and avoid any violence when using the mobile app. The Safe YOU team should be vigilant in deleting violent or threatening comments and blocking, when necessary, violent or abusive users.

Minimize risks from intimate partner surveillance. There are grave security risks for users in case of intimate partners' surveillance that control their victim's mobile devices. To minimize these risks and prevent chances of exploitation, Safe YOU developers should not save user application history's and ensure Safe YOU access is password protected.

Minimize risk of cyber-attacks. Safe YOU's IT team should make sure that the back-end systems minimize the risk of cyber-attacks and protect users' information.

3.3 MOBILIZING MORE WOMEN AND ADOLESCENT GIRLS AS USERS

To mobilize more users, it is important to widen and increase broadcasting of the Safe YOU mobile app. While the app benefits from a vast number of engaged stakeholders, those not directly involved in Safe YOU can encourage app downloads and usage through their awareness raising activities.

The Safe YOU team and partners should expand their information dissemination channels. The team can boost app visibility and mobilize more women and adolescent girls as users by leveraging on global commemorations and campaigns such as International Women's Day, International Day of the Girl Child, 16 Days of Activism against GBV and regional and national commemorations. Use of popular social media platforms and websites during these periods can assist. During such events, it is important that the Safe YOU app contextualizes the official theme by focusing on the most vulnerable groups for activities and online messages.

One component of Safe YOU is to facilitate women and adolescent girls' access to GBV support services. UN agencies, Coalition members and the government should engage with partners to strengthen the availability of GBV support services, particularly in different regions of the country. It is important to ensure that these services are available and located in areas other than Yerevan, the capital city.

The Safe YOU team should engage youth organizations and schools to further disseminate information of the mobile app. In encouraging more adolescent girls as users, they can be better safeguarded from GBV.

16 <https://blogs.worldbank.org/europeandcentralasia/safe-you-app-armenian-women-use-technology-tackle-gender-based-violence>

17 IASC. GBV Guidelines 2015. P.45.

ANNEX I: LIST OF DESK REVIEW DOCUMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS

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ANNEX II: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STAKEHOLDERS

INTRODUCTION

This survey is being realized in the framework of the project ‘Accelerating Women’s Empowerment for Economic Resilience and Renewal: The Post-COVID-19 Reboot in Armenia,’ implemented by UN Women, UNICEF, UNDP and UNIDO. The purpose is to collect your points of view, which will contribute to the elaboration of guidance notes for stakeholders of the Safe YOU mobile application on GBV-related digital content creation, on cybersecurity for users, and on cyberviolence against women and girls.

Your contribution through the response to this survey is valuable.

I. Profile information

Type of organization:

Government International NGO National NGO UN agency
Bilateral partner Other (specify)

Sex of the person filling the form:

Female Male Other

II. Learning from the use and content of Safe YOU mobile application

The Safe YOU mobile application is a platform that aims to address GBV through awareness and users' interaction with services providers for support to survivors.

Have you heard of the Safe YOU mobile application?

Yes No

If yes, is your organization supporting the Safe YOU mobile application in any way?

Yes No

If you responded yes to the previous question, how is your organization supporting the Safe YOU mobile application?

Even if you have not heard about the Safe YOU Mobile App, what do you think of the usefulness of the idea of an application as a platform for awareness-raising among women and girls (15+) and providing GBV-related information and support to survivors?

Not useful Useful Very useful I don't know

If you know about the Safe YOU Mobile App, what do you think of the content? (multiple choices possible)

Clear content Content not clear Content well explained Content too technical
Content too long Content not sufficiently developed/ lacking information I don't know

Which specific topic(s) related to GBV should be part of the Safe YOU mobile application content?

Which specific topic(s) related to GBV should not be part of the Safe YOU mobile application content?

III. Cyberviolence against women and girls

Cyberviolence is the use of computer/phone systems to cause, facilitate, or threaten violence against individuals that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering and may include the exploitation of the individual's circumstances, characteristics or vulnerabilities.

Is cyberviolence a reality in Armenia?

Yes No I don't know

If yes, what types of cyberviolence are women and girls facing in Armenia? (multiple choices possible)

- Online harassment (an overt, intentional act of aggression towards another person online)
- Sexual exploitation (coerced into removing clothing and posing sexually for a webcam or solicited for sex, child pornography, etc.)
- Hate speech
- Gender violence (harassment that happens to a person for the sole reason of their gender)
- Non-consensual pornography (online distribution of sexually graphic photographs or videos without the consent of the individual in the images)
- Cyberstalking (stalking by means of email, text (or online) messages or the Internet)
- Other

What are the effects/ consequences of cyberviolence on women and girls in Armenia that you know of and would like to share?

Which are the specific groups of women and girls most affected by the cyberviolence that you know of and would like to share?

Is the national legislation protecting women and girls from cyberviolence?

Yes No I don't know

If you responded yes to the previous question, which law(s) or instruments are ensuring the protection of women and girls from cyberviolence?

Do you know of organizations/ entities supporting women and girls to prevent and respond to cyberviolence?

Yes No

If you responded yes to the previous question, please specify which organizations/ entities support women and girls to prevent and respond to cyberviolence.

Is there information shared with women and girls in Armenia on how to prevent and get support for cyberviolence they face?

Yes No I don't know

If you responded yes to the previous question, who shares the information on the prevention and response to cyberviolence and how?

What can be done by GBV stakeholders (government, NGOs, UN, etc.) to protect women and girls from cyberviolence?

What can be done by women and girls to protect (prevention + response) themselves from cyberviolence?

Thanks for your participation to this survey!

ANNEX III: STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGED IN CONTENT DEVELOPMENT OF SAFE YOU MOBILE APP

- 1. “Agate” Rights Defense Center for Women with Disabilities:** NGO that works on empowering women with disabilities, developing leadership skills and promoting their rights to education, independent living, employment and political participation.
- 2. Arevamanuk Psycho-Social Support Foundation:** NGO that provides social and psychological support to children and their families, including those living with disabilities.
- 3. Human Rights Defender of the Republic of Armenia,** an independent official who ensures the protection of human rights and freedoms by state and local self-government bodies and officials, and in cases defined by the Law on Human Rights Defender – by organizations as well, contributes to the restoration of violated rights and freedoms, improves the normative legal acts related to the rights and freedoms.
- 4. Ministry of Justice:** Government department in charge of justice.
- 5. Ministry of Labor and Social affairs:** Government department in charge of labor and social affairs, including support services for women and girls.
- 6. Pink Armenia:** NGO that works to promote and protect the rights of LGBTQI people in all spheres of life.
- 7. Real World, Real People (RWRP):** NGO that provides care and support services to people living with HIV and their family members (including social-psychological support, legal counselling, peer-to-peer counselling).
- 8. Sexual Assault Crisis Center (SACC):** NGO that works with women who were sexually abused and provides psychological and legal counselling.
- 9. Society Without Violence (SWV):** NGO that provides gender education to various social and age groups throughout non-formal education; workshops and training sessions and advocates for the establishment of gender-sensitive educational system in formal education.
- 10. Spitak Helsinki Group:** NGO that provides free legal consultation to all citizens as well as free psychological consultation and support to women and children.
- 11. Women’s Resource Center (WRC):** NGO that works to establish equality and self-determination of women in Armenian society and to eradicate limitations and pressures of all kind women are subjected to within the existing patriarchal societal order.
- 12. Women’s Rights Center (WRC):** NGO that deal with the problems of domestic violence against women and providing women survivors with psychological and legal consulting and protection in the court.
- 13. Women Right House Gyumri (WRH):** NGO that works to support women in Gyumri, including for support the development of women leaders.
- 14. Women’s Support Center (WSC):** NGO that offers confidential comprehensive support to victims of domestic violence and their children also free socio-psychological support, legal and court representation.

ANNEX IV: GRID OF THEMES FOR FORUMS

The topics listed in the table below will be respectively developed by the different organizations as per the columns.

- This indicates that the content will be open to the ages 15+ and has to be child friendly
- This indicates that the content is exclusively for adults

#	Real World, Real People	Women Right House Gyumri	Women's Support Center	"Agate" Rights Defense Center for Women with Disabilities
1.	What is HIV/AIDS? How it spreads? /transmitted?	Why it is important to have a contract with the employer?	Let's talk about emotional abuse.	How attitudes create barriers for disabled women (from What is disability?)
2.	What are the ways to prevent it?	Discrimination at workplace, protective mechanisms	What are the forms of physical violence?	Wrong ideas and myths about disability
3.	What types of violence do people with HIV/AIDS experience (e.g. forced abortion, denial to receive medical care and psychosocial support, blackmail)?	Pregnancy and labour rights-related risks that could arise for young married women and pregnant women. How to prevent and counter them?	What is marital rape and why does it occur?	How sustained stress can cause mental health problems for women with disabilities (from Challenges to mental health)
4.	Why to take pre-exposure prophylaxis after rape? How does it prevent the risk of HIV/AIDS? Where to go for taking the test? What is pre- and post-exposure prophylaxis? How can I apply for it?	What are the long-term benefits of being a registered worker?	When your husband or partner takes away money or does not allow you to work (economic violence).	Things you can do with few resources to remain in good mental health if you are a woman with a disability (from working toward mental health)
5.	Why should condoms be used (avoid superinfection)? What is superinfection? How to avoid co-infection/re-infection?	What are some of the things you can do if you are a woman employed in a job without a proper contract?	Things you should know about intimate partner violence.	Depression: Ways to overcome it (From common mental health problems)
6.	What are the benefits of getting tested for HIV when an infection is suspected?	What are the entitlements women enjoy under the Labour Code?	The causes of domestic violence.	Anxiety and depression: how to seek help (From Common mental health problems)
7.	How long can you live with HIV/AIDS and what are the things you can do to have a normal quality of life?	Why is it important to have a good resume and prepare for a job interview?	How are the stages of domestic violence unravelling?	Some of the things you can do to celebrate the coming-of-age of your girl with disabilities (from When Your Body changes)

	PINK Armenia	Sexual Assault Crisis Center	Women's Resource Center	Society Without Violence	Helsinki Group Spitak
	Sexuality: What is sexuality? What is sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression?	Things to know about sexual violence	Sexual and reproductive health and rights: Personal hygiene	Explaining gender and sex	Rights and Obligations in Marriage
	Sexual behaviour and homosexual (same-sex) relationships)	72 hours: Health-related tips for survivors of sexual violence	Sexual and reproductive health and rights: Puberty and body changes	How expectations shape a woman (manifestations of gender in culture)	Non-married couples: Rights and regulations
	What to do and how to go about sexuality-based violence or discrimination? (in educational institutions, healthcare, public spaces)	72 hours: If you decide to report your case to the Police	Sexual and reproductive health and rights: Menstruation	What is a stereotype? Let's talk about gender stereotypes.	Paternity: Rights and regulations
	How to understand your own sexuality and how to say about it to the other (coming out)?	How to minimize the risk of date rape?	How to talk with your (girl) child about sexuality	What is gender discrimination? How to recognize it.	Divorce, joint property.
	Domestic violence against Lesbian, bisexual, transgender (LBT), partners: violence perpetrated by another family member, intimate partner violence specificities	Things you should know about sexual harassment	Sexual and reproductive health and rights: Menstruation, taboos and myths	What are some of the shaping factors for a girl in her family?	Alimony obligations and regulatory mechanisms.
	Attempts to change ("correct") sexual orientation and gender identity: conventional practices, including therapy and rape	Things to know about sexual assault against children	Sexual and reproductive health and rights: STIs. why are women more vulnerable to STIs	How are gender stereotypes manifested at schools?	Determining the place of residence of the child and defining visitation rights.
	Types of violence and their specificities in the context of sexuality: physical, psychological, economic, sexual and other	Let's talk about consent	Sexual and reproductive health and rights: Contraception	Why does it matter how the media depicts women?	Custody and guardianship in marital relations

#	Real World, Real People	Women Right House Gyumri	Women's Support Center	"Agate" Rights Defense Center for Women with Disabilities
8.	What are the benefits of routine screening for HIV?	What to know before the job interview? How to tackle questions related to marriage and family planning issues that could be asked during the interview?	Facts and myths: Domestic violence	Some of the things you can do during menstruation if you have impaired vision (from Monthly Bleeding)
9.	What are some other things related to the prevention that need awareness raising among adolescent (16+) girls and young women?	How to recognize the hidden risks in job announcements	How domestic violence impacts women	What women with disabilities can do for regular health exams (from Working for change; The breast exam; The pelvic exam)
10.	How to prevent mother-to-child HIV/AIDS transmission? Can a mother with HIV/AIDS breastfeed her child?	What are the sure signs of high-risk jobs that can lead to sex trafficking?	How domestic violence impacts toddlers and school-age children?	Harmful beliefs about disabled women's sexuality
11.	Tips to avoid cyberbullying and sexual coercion to mitigate the risk of HIV infection.	What is economic violence? What are some of the risks? How it is linked to my labour rights?	How domestic violence impacts adolescents	Why to talk about sexuality with girls with disabilities? (from Learning about sexuality)
12.	Is there treatment for HIV? Anti-retroviral (ARV) treatment	What you need to know about sexual harassment in the workplace	How children react to domestic violence	Sexuality for women who become disabled (from different ways of having sex)
13.		Why it is important to recognize sexual harassment early signs to manage the risks?	Why do women not leave violent relationships?	Sterilization of a woman with problems learning or understanding (from Sterilization)
14.		How to manage the risks of sexual harassment in the workplace? What are the protection mechanisms?	He is going to kill me: How to recognize the risk of femicide?	Let women make their own choices (from Abortion)
15.		How are stereotypes promoting workplace sexual harassment?	Tips of safety in case of domestic violence	A safe pregnancy for women with disabilities (from Deciding to have a Baby)
16.		What are the existing protection mechanisms to counter sexual harassment in the workplace?	The Do's and Don'ts when someone reaches out to you	Breastfeeding information for women with disabilities (from Breastfeeding the Baby)

	PINK Armenia	Sexual Assault Crisis Center	Women's Resource Center	Society Without Violence	Helsinki Group Spitak
	Topics of sexual health for LBT women: accessibility of services, pregnancy and issues related to motherhood, sex and protection	Myths and facts about Sexual assault	Sexual and reproductive health and rights: Abortion (we will cover also gender biased sex selection (GBSS))	Gender messages through soap operas	Rights and protection under the Law on Domestic Violence
		What are some of the known psychological consequences of sexual violence?	Sexual and reproductive health and rights: Myths and facts about virginity	Growing up to conform to decisions	Domestic Violence: When and how to contact the police
		Watch out for the physical consequences of sexual violence	Sexual and reproductive health and rights: Breast self-examination	How does sexism generate gender stereotypes?	The role of the police in dealing with domestic violence cases
		Behavioural problems observed after sexual violence	Sexual and reproductive health and rights: Healthy sexual relationships	Let's talk about gender-based violence	The role of support centres in cases of domestic violence
		What should parents know about early signs of sexual assault among children?	Sexual and reproductive health and rights: Menopause	Rape as a weapon used in conflicts	State support programmes for the victim of domestic violence
		How sexual violence can impact the reproductive health	Sexual and reproductive health and rights: Pregnancy	Have you heard about reproductive violence?	Who is eligible to apply for Office of the Public Defender and what are the procedures?
		Tips for parents: How to talk about bodily integrity with children		Forcing a girl to marry early	The role and functions of the Compulsory Enforcement Service in terms of marital relations
		Tips for parents: How to learn to say NO		How gender-based violence affects a child in a family environment	Jealousy: Expression of love or violence?
					Ways to Overcome Anxiety

#	Real World, Real People	Women Right House Gyumri	Women's Support Center	"Agate" Rights Defense Center for Women with Disabilities
17.			What are some of the long-term health related consequences among survivors of domestic violence?	Forms of abuses impacting women and girls with disabilities (from Different Kinds of Abuse)
18.			What are some of the behavioural changes that children undergo while growing up in violent households?	Forms of physical abuses impacting women and girls with disabilities (from Physical Abuse)
19.				How to prevent abuse if you are a girl or a woman with a disability? (from Preventing Abuse)
20.				If you partner is violent (for women with disabilities) (from Support for women leaving violent partners)
21.				How to raise your girl with disabilities to make her safe from sexual abuse? (develop content based on this Sexual Abuse)
22.				Tips for identifying abuse against persons with disabilities in institutions (develop content based on Abuse in Institutions)
23.				Tips for girls and women with disabilities to push back (from What you Can do To be Safer from Violence)

	PINK Armenia	Sexual Assault Crisis Center	Women's Resource Center	Society Without Violence	Helsinki Group Spitak
					The impact of trauma on a survivor of violence
					The impact of violence on secondary victims
					How to raise the self-esteem of victims of violence

ANNEX V: TOPICS ON PREVENTING CYBERVIOLENCE TO BE DEVELOPED BY UNICEF'S CONSULTANT

I. Basics on GBV and related services	
1. Development and finalization of articles on general tips on staying safe online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why not to share passwords with anyone? • How to improve personal security online? • How to ensure that your children are safe online? • Some of the early signs of danger that parents need to recognize.
2. Development and finalization of articles on cyberstalking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to avoid receiving emails, text messages (SMS) or instant messages that are offensive or threatening? • What are some of the tips if you have received emails, messengers and/or instant messages that are offensive or threatening? • You have been attacked by offensive comments on the Internet: Things to consider countering and minimizing them. • Think before sharing intimate photos or videos with even the closest friends or intimate partners. • How safe are your photos on your computer or phone? How they can be used without your knowledge? • Once I post my photo: Some of the things that can go wrong with my public photos.
3. Development and finalization of articles on cyber harassment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to minimize or avoid being impacted by unwanted sexually explicit emails, text (or online) messages? • Protection tips and mechanisms from inappropriate or offensive advances on social networking websites or Internet chat rooms. • What are some of the first steps after receiving threats of physical and/or sexual violence by email, text (or online) messages? • Hate speech, meaning language that denigrates, insults, threatens or targets an individual based on her identity (gender) and other traits (such as sexual orientation or disability).
4. Development and finalization of articles on non-consensual pornography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three specific articles to be developed.

ANNEX VI: REFERENCE TOOLS FOR CONTENT DEVELOPMENT

Documents and websites

GBV/Violence against women and girls

ConnectSafely, [The parent's guide to cyberbullying](#)

IASC, GBV Guidelines, 2015 ([available in Armenian](#))

European Institute for Gender Equality, [Cyber violence against women and girls, 2017.](#)

Native Women's Association of Canada, [Knowing Your Rights Toolkit: Sexual and Reproductive Health](#), 2020.

UN Women, Sexual harassment in the informal economy: [Farmworkers and domestic workers](#), 2020.

UN Women-World Association of Girls Guides and Girls Scouts, A non-formal education programme for children and youth to help stop violence against girls and young women, [handbook for group leaders](#).

https://www.uwo.ca/health/student_support/survivor_support/understand.html

<https://www.marshall.edu/womenstu/stop-abuse/what-you-can-do-to-prevent-violence-against-women/>

<https://www.gov.nl.ca/vpi/tips-and-tools/tips-for-youth-to-prevent-gender-based-violence-and-inequality/>

<https://www.ccohs.ca/oshanswers/psychosocial/cyberbullying.html>

Women and girls' empowerment

UNICEF-ITU, Towards an equal future: [Reimagining girls' education through STEM](#), 2020.

<https://www.aauw.org/resources/research/the-stem-gap/>

Sexual and reproductive health and rights

IPPF, EXCLAIM! Young people's guide to sexual rights: an [IPPF declaration](#), 2011

[WHO recommendations](#) on adolescent sexual and reproductive health and rights, 2018

<https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/basics/index.html>

LGBTQI

GLAAD, An ally's guide to terminology: [Talking About LGBT People & Equality](#).

<https://socialprotection-humanrights.org/key-issues/disadvantaged-and-vulnerable-groups/lgbtqi/>

GUIDANCE NOTE

A Guide for 'Safe YOU' mobile app stakeholders to Create GBV-related Digital Content and Safeguard Women and Adolescent Girls from GBV

November 2021



**UN COVID-19 Response
and Recovery Fund**
— #RecoverBetterTogether —